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Histology and embryology: Dr. F. C. Waite, secretary, Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland.

Physiology: Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis.

Biological chemistry: Dr. Otto Folin, professor of biological chemistry, medical school of Harvard University, Boston.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1920

*Morning Session, 9:30 A.M.*

Pharmacology: Dr. C. W. Edmunds, assistant dean, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor.

Pathology: Dr. James Ewing, professor of pathology, Cornell University Medical School, New York City.

Bacteriology and parasitology: Dr. A. I. Kendall, dean, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.

Public health and preventive medicine: Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor.

*Wednesday Afternoon, 2 P.M.*

Separate business meetings will be held by the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Federation of State Medical Boards.

#### SCIENTIFIC LECTURES

THE faculty of medicine of Harvard University offers a course of free public lectures, given at the medical school, Longwood Avenue, Boston, on Sunday afternoons, beginning February 1 and ending March 28, 1920. The lectures begin at four o'clock and the doors will be closed at five minutes past the hour. No tickets are required.

February 1. Child welfare. Dr. Richard M. Smith.

February 8. Smallpox and vaccination. Dr. Edwin H. Place.

February 15. Protection against infection in diseases other than smallpox. Dr. Harold C. Ernst.

February 22. Diseases of the teeth in relation to systematic disturbances. Dr. Kurt H. Thoma.

February 29. Pneumonia. Dr. Frederick T. Lord.

March 7. Some aspects of alcohol. Dr. Percy G. Stiles.

March 14. New conceptions of the structure of matter. Dr. William T. Bovie.

March 21. Health and industry. Dr. Cecil K. Drinker.

March 28. Some points of interest to the public in regard to medical education as brought out by the recent war. Dr. Channing Frothingham.

The trustees of the Ropes Memorial announce that the eighth course of lectures on botany is being given in the trustees' room at the Ropes Mansion, 318 Essex Street, Salem, Mass., by Professor M. L. Fernald, of Harvard University, on Thursday afternoons, at 4:15<sup>o</sup> o'clock, the subject being The Geographic Origin of the Flora of Northeastern America. The lectures are:

January 15. The maritime flora: the flowering plants of sea-margin salt marsh tidal estuaries and strands.

January 22. The coastal plain flora: the plants of sand hills; of Cape Cod; of eastern Newfoundland.

January 29. The deciduous forests: the Alleghenian flora and its history.

February 5. The Canadian forests: similarities and variations of circumpolar forest plants.

February 12. The arctic-alpine flora: the contrasting ranges of the floras of the granitic, limestone and serpentine mountains of northern New England, Quebec and Newfoundland.

February 19. The cosmopolitan flora of the future.

The objects of the course are to present in brief outline the more striking features in the history of the floras of the northern hemisphere—their antiquity, probable migrations and wholesale extinctions in geological time; and to make clear why, unless the more sensitive and easily exterminated of our wild flowers are intelligently safeguarded, they are doomed to early extinction.

#### THE ILLINOIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Academy of Science will be held at Danville. The preliminary program is as follows:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20

11 A.M. Business session. Reports of officers and committees.

2 P.M. General scientific session for the reading of papers.

5:30 P.M. Delegates and citizens assemble at Elks' Hall.

6 P.M. Academy banquet.

8:15 P.M. Public session of the academy in the Washington school and auditorium. Address by the president, "Alaska and its Riches." (Illustrated by lantern.)

9:30 P.M. Informal reception.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21

9 A.M. General scientific session for the reading of papers.

1:30 P.M. Business session. Election of officers.

The Indiana Academy of Science has been invited to participate and will send a number of delegates as well as contribute to the program. The South American expedition conducted jointly by the University of Indiana and the University of Illinois will be discussed by the director, Dean C. H. Eigenmann, of the University of Indiana.

Amendments to the constitution providing for the affiliation of the academy with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and creating two classes of members, viz., national members and local members, have been unanimously accepted and will come up for final adoption.

**GIFT OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION TO  
THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
AND THE NATIONAL RESEARCH  
COUNCIL**

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York has announced its purpose to give \$5,000,000 for the use of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. It is understood that a portion of the money will be used to erect in Washington a home of suitable architectural dignity for the two beneficiary organizations. The remainder will be placed in the hands of the academy, which enjoys a federal charter, to be used as a permanent endowment for the National Research Council. In announcing this gift the report from the council says:

This impressive gift is a fitting supplement to Mr. Carnegie's great contributions to science and industry.

The council is a democratic organization based

upon some forty of the great scientific and engineering societies of the country, which elect delegates to its constituent divisions. It is not supported or controlled by the government, differing in this respect from other similar organizations established since the beginning of the war in England, Italy, Japan, Canada and Australia. It intends, if possible to achieve in a democracy and by democratic methods the great scientific results which the Germans achieved by autocratic methods in an autocracy while avoiding the obnoxious features of the autocratic régime.

The council was organized in 1916 as a measure of national preparedness and its efforts during the war were mostly confined to assisting the government in the solution of pressing war-time problems involving scientific investigation. Reorganized since the war on a peace-time footing, it is now attempting to stimulate and promote scientific research in agriculture, medicine, and industry, and in every field of pure science. The war afforded a convincing demonstration of the dependence of modern nations upon scientific achievement, and nothing is more certain than that the United States will ultimately fall behind in its competition with the other great peoples of the world unless there be persistent and energetic effort expended to foster scientific discovery.

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**SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS**

DR. BURTON E. LIVINGSTON has been elected permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to succeed Dr. L. O. Howard, elected president of the association. Dr. Livingston will retain the professorship of plant physiology at the Johns Hopkins University, and the office of the association will remain at the Smithsonian Institution.

DR. W. A. NOYES, head of the department of chemistry of the University of Illinois, has been elected president of the American Chemical Society.

At the Cincinnati meeting of the Federation of Societies for Experimental Biology, presidents of the constituent societies were elected as follows: The American Physiological Society, Professor Warren P. Lombard, of the University of Michigan (reelected); the American Bio-chemical Society, Professor Stanley J. Benedict, of Cornell University;